

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

### Shipping.

**Shipping.**

**Steamers.**

**SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.**


**FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG  
AND ANTWERP.**

The Steamship  
*Pembroke* (shire), will be  
despatched as above on  
or about the 26th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 12, 1890. 1072

**STEAM TO MANILA VIA AMOY.**

 The Steamship  
Nansing,  
Captain Talbot, will be  
despatched as above on  
THURSDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 23, 1890. 1144

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship  
*Moray,*  
Captain DUNCAN, will be  
despatched as above on  
THURSDAY, the 26th Instant.

For Freight, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
*Agents.*  
Hongkong, June 23, 1890. 1101

**STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.**  
(*Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient  
inducement offers.*)

 The F. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Steamship  
Quail,  
Captain E. COLE, will  
leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the  
27th instant, at Noon.


E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, June 20, 1890. 1123

---

**THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.**

FOR LONDON.

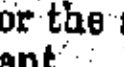
 The Co.'s Steamship  
*Kaisos*,  
GEO. L. CASTLE, Com-  
mander, will be despatch-  
ed for the above Ports on or about the 27th  
Instant.

For Freight, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,**  
*Agents.*

Hongkong, June 17, 1890. 1102

---

FOR NEW YORK.

 The Steamship  
*London*,  
Wm. H. HARRIS, Com-  
mander, will be despatch-  
ed for the above Ports on or about the 27th  
Instant.

For Freight, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,**  
*Agents.*

Hongkong, June 17, 1890. 1103

 Capt. SWINERTON, will be dispatched for the above Port on or about the 28th Instant. For Freight, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1890. 1104


**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.**  
The Co.'s Steamship  
"The Prince of Wales"  
 Capt. WEBSTER, will be dispatched as above on **MONDAY, the 30th Instant.**  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
*Agents.*  
Hongkong, June 23, 1890. 1136


**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
**FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**  
The Co.'s Steamship  
*Mitsui Maru,*  
Captain *SOMAZU,* will be  
despatched for the above  
ports on the 9th Proximo.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,**  
*Agents.*  
Hongkong, June 19, 1890. 1119

---

**Sailing Vessels.**

**FOR NEW YORK.**  

 The 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship  
*Lander*,  
 Captain Master, will load here  
 for the above Port, and will  
 be quick despatch.  
 For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
 Hongkong, June 9, 1890. 1650

---

**FOR NEW YORK.**  

 The 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship  
*Paramita*,  
 Captain Prescott, will load here  
 for the above Port, and will  
 be quick despatch.  
 For Freight, apply to  
**GUMMSEN & Co.**  
 Hongkong, June 9, 1890. 1650

FOR NEW YORK.  
The 3/3 L.I.L. British Ship,  
*John S. Whitney,*  
Spencer, Master, will load here  
for the above Port, and will  
be quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Dongkong, May 30, 1860. 929

---

**INSURANCES.**

---

**JOHN FIRE INSURANCE CO.**  
PARTY.

---

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above

NORTON & Co.,  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1549







The *Carya* landed at the Associated Wharves, Shanghai, some 1,200 tons of railway rails.

The *Mogana*, the first steamer this season, arrived at Suat on twenty-five days from Wouong.

**A NATIVE PAPER SAYS.**—The Railway Company at Tientsin are to be congratulated upon their good fortune in having secured another sum of Tls. 500,000 from the Board of Revenue. Not long ago they had a grant of Tls. 700,000, and the additional grant they have just secured will enable the Company to pay off all their foreign debts, and put the railway on a substantial basis. The Government ask no interest for the money lent to the Company; and only stipulate for the return of the same at the rate of 3 per cent. The sum of Tls. 500,000 for the first ten years, Tls. 40,000 per annum for the second decade, and after that Tls. 50,000 per annum, should the Company prove a financial success, until the money is all repaid. This arrangement may be considered a highly profitable one for the Government, for the extension of the line to Shang-hai-kwan, which work will now be proceeded with forthwith.

**A NATIVE PAPER SAYS.**—There is a rumour floating in the air that nearly all the elders of Tientsin and the large adjacent cities have presented a lengthy petition, setting forth the advantages and utility of constructing the railway from here to Tungchow, to H.E. the Viceroy, and the Seventh Prince. They also say that the necessary money will be raised by them among the Chinese merchants, if persons of great ability and influence among both the literati and merchants. If the report be true, H.E. the Viceroy doubtless will be glad to assist them to make it a success, as it was the first promoter of this railway scheme, which was shelved after the occurrence of the railway accident on the Tientsin-Touku Line. The public is now ready to see the railway to the capital constructed at an early date. The advantages and feasibility of such a road are only too well known to the intelligent public to be reiterated here.

The *N. C. Daily News* of Friday last says: "For some time past the Municipal Police Force have been agitating to be allowed to retain half their pay home on the same terms as the previously arrived members of the force. The Council allowed some of the latter men to send home their pay at the rate of \$3 per dollar, a concession that has been refused the new men, although they petitioned the Council for this privilege. The men say that they did not know when they were in England that the privilege as regards remitting at a certain rate was enjoyed by other men, and that they would have insisted on being equally favoured. They also say that they were handed a slip of paper in England, setting forth among other things that their food would not cost more than \$10 a month, whereas it costs them \$15. The *N. C. Daily News* reports that the strike ended by the men accepting the Council's assurance that the whole question would be considered before the next annual meeting of ratepayers.

We take the following from a private letter from Haiphong: "Toukin is a very prosperous country. Every product can be found here. The rice crop this year is a splendid one, and if the weather continues good the production of the country will be a matter of only a few months. The climate here is by no means bad, though a little hot in summer. During this and the next two months, July and August, the thermometer ranges between 80 and 100. It is winter from December to March, and is a pleasant surprise. But there is one terrible drawback here, and that is the water. We have none that can be used for cooking. What we want during the summer months is cold water. The water here is not collected during the rainy season. It is rather pure, but it is not the water we want. This place, Haiphong, is growing very fast. I think, however, that before five years the town and the real port, so far as business is concerned, will be at Tien-yen, or Quang-yen, just at the entrance to the bay. The climate there is perfect. The situation is good, and it is only distant from the coal mines of Hongkong and Kelao an hour and a half by steam launch. The new line of the Messageries between Haiphong and Hongkong works very well, with every prospect of success. The future of the mind the future of Toukin is assured; it is the richest country in the Far East." *Dyogo News.*

**FEMALE ACTORS AND IMMORAL PLAYS.**—Magistrate Tai of the Mixed Court has received a proclamation from the Provincial Treasurer at Sochow, who orders the same to be notified to the proprietors of Chinese theatres in Shanghai. The proclamation forbids the representation of immoral plays and the acting of females in restaurants and public places. The proclamation says that though female players are all of a very tender age, yet theatrical representations by females tend to lower the moral feeling of young men in Shanghai and everywhere else. Immoral plays excite the female mind, and sometimes lead women to fall away from the path of virtue, and imitate the actions portrayed on the stage. Immoral plays are accordingly prohibited, and the proclamation mentions many that are not in this paper. H.E. the Provincial Treasurer is further of opinion that theatres are bad places for any one to frequent, yet that they have been established as legitimate amusements for such a long time, that it is impossible to banish them from the mind of the people. He therefore orders that all that can be done is to expunge everything vicious from the plays exhibited in them, and that H.E. is determined to do this. Theatres were first introduced to show the people that if they were good they would go to Heaven, and if bad, to Hell, and also to teach the people that the rewards that await them in the other life. But they have, like everything else, degenerated from their original virtuous purpose. The tone of the plays has been modified and fashioned to suit the degraded tastes of the people, and have gradually become what they are now—immoral, degrading and vicious.

**A CHINESE RESENTMENT CASE.**—Chen Ping, alias Li Pi Si, a man whose rendition is asked for by the Chinese Government on charges of murder, robbery, with violence and burglary, was brought before Mr. Wodehouse in the Police Court to-day on remand. (Mr. Reeco appeared on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Mr. Philippo, instructed by Mr. Roddy, defended the prisoner.)

Mr. Reeco said the crime with which the prisoner is charged were committed on the 26th May 1889, in the village of Tung Hing, in the Tung Kun district of Kwangtung. Chen Ngok said—I am the master of a pawnshop in Tung Hing, situated about six miles from the town. On the 27th of the sixth moon of last year, about 11 p.m., I was asleep in a room on the ground floor of the shop, and another man was sleeping in the same room. I was awakened by the sound of digging at the door, and I went to see what was going on. Two doors were broken open and 20 or 30 men rushed into the house. They all came into my room. The prisoner, who was one of the leaders, had a revolver in his hand and a sword at his side. He pointed the revolver at me and demanded that I should take the men to the store room. He threatened to kill me if I refused to take him there. I took him to the store room and a number of the thieves followed us there. They commenced to dig at the walls of the store room, and the prisoner, who was with them, took them half an hour to break into the store room. Twenty or thirty men then went inside with large bags and took away jewellery and money to the total value of \$10,000. They stayed in the store room for two hours; a man kept guard over me and would not let me move. Before leaving they fired a number of crackers. There were five of us in the house when the thieves attacked the place. The thieves were all armed. They made their entry by breaking a hole in the wall with pickaxes, and some of them then went in and opened the doors for the others. I had a good beating and after a while the villagers came to our assistance. I heard the sound of several revolver shots while the thieves were in the house. The shots were fired outside the house. Afterwards I saw two dead bodies outside, one a man's and the other a woman's. I have not recovered any of the stolen property. I came down here at the request of General Fong. I have seen the prisoner for five or six times. He did not live in Tung Hing, but he used to come there frequently.

A Chinese constable said he arrested the prisoner in a theatre at Shaikwan on information which Inspector Quincey gave him. The witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Philippo at considerable length, and the case was remanded till Tuesday next.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**THE RECOGNITION OF CHINESE MARRIAGES.**

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"

Hongkong, June 24.

Sir,—Will you permit me through your columns to protest formally and publicly against the way in which the Attorney General and the Legislative Council seem inclined to treat the very grave question raised by Dr. Ho Kai in connection with the Bill before the Council yesterday to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection of women and girls.

By the law of England, which the Attorney General proclaims to be the law in this Colony, affecting the Chinese as well as the Europeans, all connection between a man and a woman otherwise than in marriage is prostitution.

English law, he says, recognises neither polygamy nor concubinage as any shape or form, therefore every Chinese woman living in this Colony who is in the position of a second or third wife or of a concubine, however respectable the parties and however honestly they may be looked on by their neighbours, is living in a state of prostitution.

Under Section 6 of the present Bill any Chinaman who takes any girl under the age of 16 by English computation as second or third wife or as concubine, in accordance with Chinese law and custom, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is punishable with 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The girl's mother and every friend or relative who has or part in inducing her to go and live with the man is also guilty of a misdemeanour under Section 5 and is punishable in the same way.

It is useless to plead that the girl was given in marriage, that she was a fully consenting party, that Chinese law and custom recognises and legitimates such unions. There are no defences, for a Chinese man marrying a girl in this Colony, according to the Attorney General, and of course he is absolutely correct, if English law in its integrity applies in this colony to the Chinese in their social relations.

cases in the Police Court arising out of the old ordinances relating to kidnapping. Think even respectable Chinese merchants who, relying on the sanction given by the Government for the last 60 years to Chinese marriages, takes as his second wife a respectable young girl under 16 years of age, with the full consent of her parents and relations, being blackmailed by some sounder, or charged at the Police Court under section 6 of this Bill. Once charged he is absolutely defenceless, if the Attorney General's view of the law is correct, and must be convicted. What a scandal!

The Chinese were publicly and formally induced to come and settle here under a promise that their laws, customs and religions should be respected. That proclamation was never formally repealed or revoked. It was only repealed, if repealed or withdrawn, by implication, when the ordinance introducing English law was passed and proclaimed. For fifty years Chinese religions, Chinese customs, Chinese law, so far as it regulated the inner life of the Chinese and the succession to property, has been in full operation, with the knowledge and consent of the Government.

If the Government is now to go back upon that fifty years and upon all its sanctified, then it must take up its mind and say so in express terms, and face the anger of the Chinese population and their religious indignation.

Without formal proclamation by the Government that Chinese marriages are illegal, and nothing better than prostitution, any man is convicted and punished for taking a second wife or a concubine under the law of England.

It is a disgrace to the administration of justice not to justice.—Yours truly,

J. S. J. FRANCIS.

**THE RECOGNITION OF CHINESE MARRIAGES.**

The following is the balance of the discussion in the Legislative Council on the Bill for the Protection of Women and Girls.

The Council went into Committee, on the Bill.

In section 2, which contains the definitions, the Attorney General moved that in the definition of the word "concubine" the words "house, junk, boat or other place, simply the word 'brothel'.

This was agreed to. Clause 3 and 4 were approved of. On coming to clause 5, and 6, which make the protection of girls under 16 and the definition of unmarried girls under that age a misdemeanour, some discussion took place.

Dr. Ho Kai said he supposed 16 meant 16 years according to English reckoning. The English and Chinese calculated age on quite a different basis, and there might be a difference of a year or even two years.

The English method was to reckon from birthday to birthday, the Chinese from year to year, thus a girl born on the 31st December would, according to the Chinese method, be two years old on the 1st January, whereas according to English calculation she would be only two days old.

The Attorney General said that the question as to the significance of the word marriage, in deciding a recent case, the judge expressed some doubt as to the law recognising Chinese marriages. The word marriage in the ordinance was understood and there was no law specially recognising Chinese marriages in Hongkong.

The Chinese were a polygamous race and the question whether a Chinese marriage was a proper marriage had not been determined. It must also be ascertained whether or not their marriage was a totally different custom altogether. He would like to know if the Chinese marriage law was to be applied to the Chinese, and if so how far it was going to be recognised, whether it would extend to the second, third and fourth wives.

The Attorney General—The Bill states that a person having connection with a girl under sixteen years of age, unless such girl has been duly given to him in marriage, is guilty of a misdemeanour. If that I may make put English law in force in this colony. This is a British Colony, not an adjunct of the Empire of China. If Chinamen come here they must obey the laws, if they don't like to do that they can go away. That is the English method of doing it. The proper appliances to do any work of the kind till it was completed.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer—That I do not think it would do to let a Criminal Court.

Hon. A. P. Macdonnell—I am somewhat astonished at the very strong remarks of the Attorney General. If I recall correctly what took place when this island was first occupied by the British, a solemn promise was made that the manners and customs of the natives should be respected, and this matter I take to be one of their customs.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—May I again express the hope, member of this point, for the fourth or fifth time, the words which he has quoted were in the proclamation of the Admiral who occupied the island, and were done away with by the treaty which was signed a year afterwards, and at which the Queen's authority was signified.

Hon. Ho Kai said the Chinese came here because of the justice and equity of the English law, and if the remarks of the learned Attorney General were translated into the Chinese newspapers they would be fully appreciated. It was the intention of the Government here not to study Chinese interests by all means let it be known.

His Excellency said he was still of opinion that the best plan would be to pass the Bill and if the question ever arose as to whether any person was married or not to let the Courts decide it. At the same time if the hon. member had any amendment to propose he would be glad to give every consideration to the proposal made. If the hon. member preferred it, he had no objection to the clause standing over to the next meeting.

Clause allowed to stand over accordingly.

Progress was reported at Clause 10, and the Council adjourned to the 30th instant.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held at the house of the Council on Monday. The Acting Colonial Secretary presided.

A vote of \$82.60 for rent of a first floor occupied by scavengers of the Central Market, was agreed to.

**THE OBSERVATORY TELEGRAPH CABLE.**

The Chairman moved that the following minute be approved of:—The Officer Administering the Government recommends the Council vote a sum of \$40,000 for the construction of a telegraph line between the Observatory at Kowloon and the Office of the Telegraph Company at Hongkong.

Cost of line, including submarine cable to Kowloon, (£2000) \$5,383.18

Cost of instruments for Kowloon 200.00

Line from Peak to Police Station 200.00

£5,844.12

He noticed in the report of the Director of the Observatory, which had been laid on the table, that he stated that connection with the Telegraph Company and also with Victoria Peak was absolutely necessary for storm warnings, and that these would be ready for this typhoon season.

Hon. A. P. Macdonnell seconded the vote. He thought the Observatory could not be managed unless there was direct telegraph communication. He asked if the cable was completed.

The size of the main sewers is sufficient to discharge about one inch rain in 24 hours, falling on the district, which drains to each.

26. With the exception of a few short branches, the minimum size of street sewer will be nine inches. As regards the propriety of sewage only, a much smaller diameter would suffice. Experience has shown, however, that long street sewers, less than 9" in diameter, are inconveniently liable to casual obstruction. Moreover, the rain-water from back-yards, and in some cases from the roofs of houses, must be admitted to house-drains, and thence to the branch sewers. The excessive capacity, which the use of 9" branch sewers affords, will allow them to carry off the rain-fall, which must be admitted to the house-drains. But, at or near the points where the branch-sewers join the principal collecting sewers, storm-overflows will be provided, by which any water brought down by the branches, over and above the quantity which the collectors can carry, will escape to the storm-water channel.

So, when the secondary collectors join the main sewers, other storm-overflows will be provided. By these means, the main trunk may have a carrying capacity much less than the sum of those of the branches, and the evils attending large sewers may be avoided. In short, the system as at present commenced, will be a "combined" sewerage system, in which rain-water and sewage, in the course of the collecting and fall sewers, more and more of the rain-water will escape by storm-overflows; till the iron outfall-pipe will carry the dry-weather sewage only.

27. The sewers will be provided with man-holes, at all junctions and changes of direction; so that there will be complete access to the sewer, for the purpose of inspection; and for the removal of casual obstructions.

28. The report on the sewerage of the High-level District the principles of sewer-ventilation have been fully discussed. The same principles apply to the lower district also. Whenever practicable, it will be well to carry up ventilating pipes, above the roofs of the houses, care being taken that these elevated vent-pipes are as inconspicuous as possible. It must always be remembered that the roof remains for stanchions from ventilating openings consists in self-cleaning sewers, good house-drainages, properly sewed, with a liberal water-supply; and not any elaborate or complicated system of ventilation.

29. The existing storm-water channels should be utilised, to the fullest extent, for carrying off rain-water. It is probable that the greater number of those which require little more than the usual repairs.

30. In the lower parts of the town, however, the storm-water channels will, in many cases, require renewal; on account of the new Praya works. When this is the case, care must be taken to raise the invert of the channel to the highest practicable level, consistent with sufficient capacity. The object of raising the invert is two-fold, firstly, to give a good gradient across the new reclamation, and secondly, to make the outlet as high as possible, so that the storm-water channel may be free from tide-water, for as long a daily period as possible.

31. The storm-water channels will, in many cases, require renewal; on account of the new Praya works. When this is the case, care must be taken to raise the invert of the channel to the highest practicable level, consistent with sufficient capacity. The object of raising the invert is two-fold, firstly, to give a good gradient across the new reclamation, and secondly, to make the outlet as high as possible, so that the storm-water channel may be free from tide-water, for as long a daily period as possible.

32. It will be well, in order to save expense, to reduce the number of storm-water channels, which cross the reclamation, to the minimum, consistent with sufficient discharging capacity. The construction of the proposed sewer will allow of the abandonment of many of the old outfalls, which now exist along the Praya, and which serve as outfalls, for both sewage and rain-water. The sewage will be intercepted by the proposed sewer, which will have sufficient capacity to carry the rain-water, to the storm-water overflow, where it will escape to the storm-water.

33. It will be well to keep the cost of altering or reconstructing the storm-water drains separate from that of the sewerage system proper. Minor alterations and repairs may be legitimately charged to the sewerage fund, but the cost of new drains, or of alterations, or of the new Praya Reclamation, will be properly charged to that undertaking.

34. Inasmuch as dirty water is often thrown into the side-channels of the streets, and the rain water which flows down them, at the commencement of showers, it is little better than sewage, trapped gullies should be provided in them, in connection with the sewers, in addition to the ordinary gullies, communicating with the storm-water channels.

35. When the proposed works are complete, there will be no objection to the use of water-closets, by those who desire to do so, at the commencement of showers, if little better than sewage, trapped gullies should be provided in them, in connection with the sewers, in addition to the ordinary gullies, communicating with the storm-water channels.

36. I do not contemplate the introduction of the water-closet system, universally, as I do not consider that the population generally is ready for it; notwithstanding its superiority to any other. In Hongkong, moreover, the facilities for complete and efficient hand-removal, which exist in China, do not exist; and there are no extensive areas of agricultural land, in the vicinity of the town. If water-closets are largely introduced in European houses, their use may spread to the Chinese also. If such a tendency does show itself, it should not be regarded as a bad thing.

37. Were this the case, complete direction of the sewage might perhaps become desirable. In the preparation of the present project, regard has been had to the possibility of meeting such a demand. The proposed arrangements are such, that this could be effected, without material alteration of the general project.

38. The estimated cost of the sewerage of the district, now under consideration, is as follows:—

31,484 yards of sewer varying from 21" to 6" diameter principally 9".....\$105,094.65  
Man-holes, ventilators, street gullies, and syphons for crossing the storm-water channel, &c.....\$2,019.00  
Flushing tanks, &c.....\$5,000.00  
Outfalls.....\$3,000.00  
Total.....\$115,106.65

40. This sum does not include the cost of making connections to house-drains; as for the present, done by the house-holders. It is most desirable that the actual connection should be made, and the trap fixed, by the Drainage Department. The discussion of this question, however, involves the consideration of the whole subject of house-drainage, which is so important that it will be dealt with in a separate report.

41. The works described in this report may be completed in three years, from date of order to commence. Pipes, etc. are in stock, to the value of about \$50,000, which will be available for the work.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
OSBERT CHADWICK,  
To the Honourable W. M. Doane, C.M.O.,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

**THE LOSS OF THE YANTZSE.**

The following paragraphs with reference to the *Yantze* are from the *N. C. Daily News*. The negotiations are going on between the British Consulate and those interested in the *Yantze* and her cargo with a view to salvage operations being shortly commenced. At the time the *Yantze* was lost she was on her third day and seventh trip on the China coast. She made 487 trips under the British flag, and the recent one was the fifth under the German flag.

On Friday last our contemporary wrote:—For the protection of the wreck of the *Yantze* application was made, but without success, to the Captain of the German man-of-war *Watz*, the *Yantze* being a German steamer. Under these circumstances the *Taipei* was applied to, and after a good deal of delay an alphabetical gunboat was ordered to proceed to the wreck.

Later on Wednesday night the Captain turned up and it could be of no use to him to go because his vessel was engaged and it would take him four days to get to Hienan, but he suggested that a larger man-of-war should be applied for. In consequence of this, the parties concerned have to matter up as a bad job. Captain J. P. Roberts of the *Watz* is to-day with two of the Customs divers, Messrs. Faine and Morton, and necessary appliances for salvaging the cargo of the *Yantze*.

**TIENSIN.**

(From the Chinese Times.)

The son of H.E. Li, Viceroy of the Two Kiangs, has gained the degree of *Hanlin*. The *Yantze* published in our last issue that Taitai Chu, the late Director of the Jcho Silver Mines, was appointed as the Chinese Resident to Corea by H.E. Li has been contradicted.

The Northern Squadron has arrived at the outer anchorage and Admirals Lang and Tsig are in the *Taipei*. The natives say that unless the former rains are adequate for the early crops, locusts always appear a climax to the drought. Rain has not been plentiful this year, and the presence of the pest is put down to that cause.

A report reaches us from Mongolia to the effect that the rumour of the Prince of Alashan having entered into an agreement with a foreign firm to sell them the produce of his territory of camels, sheep, and goats wool, skins, and hides, for a period of ten years, is correct. The Prince has received the first instalment of the Tls. 50,000 to be advanced as a consideration for the sole right to trade within his district. For some considerable time past the Prince has been endeavouring to tempt monopolists in this way, and has not succeeded with it, it is said, a new firm.

monies observed on such occasions. There seems a certain amount of appropriateness in selecting this place, because it had been used by the Marquis when living. In 1872 he stayed for some days with his father Tsing Wen-cheng, and subsequently, before leaving for England as Ambassador, he spent a few weeks in these same quarters, portions of which are furnished somewhat after foreign fashion and lighted with a gas made near the premises. The Director of the Arsenal being the brother of the widowed Marquess, and H.E. the Taitai's wife being the sister of the late Marquis, it is supposed the coffin will remain at the Arsenal for some time before it is removed to the family vault in the Province of Hunan.

**THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.**

BALANCE SHEET, 31st Dec., 1889.

**CAPITAL ACCOUNT.**

To value of Kowloon property as per last report.....\$1,171,889.07  
To value of Kowloon (P. & O.) property as per last report.....87,274.08  
To rolling stock.....95.47

To land and buildings, &c.....1,259,261.63  
To income and expenses on new buildings and additions.....68,071.86  
To value of Kowloon property at date, apportioned and.....1,327,333.48

To land and buildings, &c.....1,158,263.64  
To wharves (3 steamers and 1 passenger).....99,029.23  
To rolling stock.....26,544.93  
To launches, &c.....17,700.61  
To large boats (4 large boats and 3 small open).....23,172.07  
To mooring buoys (2) and chains.....2,500.00

To balance of West Point reclamation on hand \$4,600sq. ft.....171,063.52  
To amount of reclamation to be resumed by Government.....94,500.00  
To wharf, rolling stock and stores.....45,000.00

To furniture and stores (1 donkey engine, dunnage, landing gear, &c.).....14,676.37  
To Sui Lok Hing, &c.....125,000.00  
To Ho Tung.....40,000.00  
To sundry debtors.....63,420.60  
To cash in hand.....696.30  
To Hongkong Bank No. 2 account.....12,189.43

By capital.....\$1,000,000.00  
By Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....98,601.23  
By the Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. (united).....3,000.00  
By sundry creditors.....54,408.43

By profit and loss account.....453,093.68  
By dividend.....428,562.74  
By debentures.....9,244.60  
To coal for launches, &c.....3,543.08  
To charges.....5,094.63  
To stationary and printing.....2,087.14  
To legal expenses.....3,201.83  
To expenses of launches.....3,529.76  
To expenses of lighters.....3,571.21  
To fire insurance.....1,000.00  
To claims.....12,336.60  
To rent of West Point godowns.....30,000.00  
To taxes.....5,170.00

To interim dividend.....41,170.00  
To balance.....7,718.41  
\$ 210,344.24

**WORKING ACCOUNT.**

To wages, &c.....\$ 86,004.01  
To Crown rent and taxes.....5,244.60  
To coal for launches, &c.....3,543.08  
To charges.....5,094.63  
To stationary and printing.....2,087.14  
To legal expenses.....3,201.83  
To expenses of launches.....3,529.76  
To expenses of lighters.....3,571.21  
To fire insurance.....1,000.00  
To claims.....12,336.60  
To rent of West Point godowns.....30,000.00  
To taxes.....5,170.00

To interim dividend.....41,170.00  
To balance.....7,718.41  
\$ 210,344.24

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.**

To balance.....\$ 428,562.74  
By profit and loss account.....453,093.68  
By dividend.....428,562.74  
By debentures.....9,244.60  
To coal for launches, &c.....3,543.08  
To charges.....5,094.63  
To stationary and printing.....2,087.14  
To legal expenses.....3,201.83  
To expenses of launches.....3,529.76  
To expenses of lighters.....3,571.21  
To fire insurance.....1,000.00  
To claims.....12,336.60  
To rent of West Point godowns.....30,000.00  
To taxes.....5,170.00



